

# **AP European History Test Review**



**Congress of Vienna through  
Imperialism**

# THE NINETEENTH CENTURY



- ⌘ A Time of change, the Nineteenth century saw the transformation from the Napoleonic period to the modern world.
- ⌘ It began with the defeat of Napoleon and ended with an industrialized Europe with new political alliances & great influence in most parts of the world.

# The Congress of Vienna

⌘ Purposes included:

- ☑ division of the spoils of war
- ☑ production of a settlement to return Europe, as closely as possible to the way it was before the French revolution
- ☑ promotion of conservatism & suppression of liberalism & divisive nationalism

⌘ Big 4 = England (Castlereagh), Russia (Alexander I), Prussia (Fred. Will. II), & Austria (Metternich).

# Concerns of the Congress



- ⌘ Balance of Power (checks & balances):  
Wanted to make sure no single power could dominate Europe as France had done.
- ⌘ Legitimacy: wanted the restoration of monarchies & the return of all original lands (baseline = 1792)
- ⌘ Indemnity: France paid 700 million Francs to support an army of occupation until 1820.

# Alliance Systems

⌘ The Concert of Europe consisted of several alliances with the purpose of maintaining the conservative settlement designed by the COV.

⌘ These included:

- ☐ The Holy Alliance

- ☐ The Quadruple Alliance (Eng, Austria, Prussia, and Russia)

- ☐ The Quintuple Alliance (Quadruple alliance joined by France in 1818)

# Results of the Congress of Vienna



- ⌘ Concert of Europe put down revolts in Italy & Spain in the early 1820's, but broke down by 1825 due to the fact that England was not as conservative as the rest of the members & pulled out.
- ⌘ Enforced conservatism was challenged by the forces of liberalism, & nationalism.
- ⌘ Conservative settlements later led to the revolutions of 1848.

# **The Revolutions of 1830**

- ⌘ Spain: 1814--restoration of King Ferdinand VII: revived the old regime & the inquisition.
- ⌘ 1820: Ferdinand ordered his army to attack & recapture former Sp. Colonies in Latin Am., & the army mutinied.
- ⌘ Ferdinand had to restore the Napoleonic constitution of 1812.
- ⌘ 1823: Louis XVIII sent troops to restore Ferd VII after another revolt.

# Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples)



- ⌘ 1815: Restoration of Bourbon King Ferdinand I: very corrupt & conservative.
- ⌘ 1820: Carbonari revolted against king & forced him to accept a more liberal constitution.
- ⌘ Austria sent an army to Italy to restore the king's power



# Greece



- ⌘ Greece revolted against Turkish control in 1821, causing a civil war.
- ⌘ 1828, Russia, Britain, and France joined the war on the side of the Greeks.
- ⌘ 1829: Treaty of Adrianople: Greek independence & Russia gets part of modern-day Romania.

# Decembrist Uprising

⌘ 2 secret revolutionary groups were operating in Russia by the early 1800's.

☐ Northern Society: wanted a constitutional monarchy

☐ Southern Society: wanted a democratic republic

⌘ When Alex I died, liberals wanted his brother Constantine to rule, but he abdicated in favor of his younger brother, Nicholas.

⌘ 1825: revolutionaries rioted & were crushed.

⌘ Alex set up a very repressive police state.

# France (1830)



- ⌘ Louis XVIII died in 1824, bringing Charles X to the throne.
- ⌘ Charles was extremely conservative, and had been the leader of the “ultras” before he became king.
- ⌘ Under his leadership, the Catholic church was given control of Catholic schools & a premier was appointed without legislative approval.

# Opposition in France



- ⌘ In 1830, the Chamber of Deputies cast a vote of “no confidence” in the king, and the king disbanded the legislature and called for new elections.
- ⌘ New elections brought a more liberal Chamber, and the king passed the July Ordinances (4 ordinances) in response.

# Revolution



- ⌘ The July Ordinances dissolved the Chamber, censored the press, restricted voting to only a few rich nobles, and censored freedom of speech & assembly.
- ⌘ In response, rioters filled Paris streets and revolution broke out.
- ⌘ Louis Philippe became the new king of France & ruled until 1848.
  - ⏏ He extended the right to vote to the upper middle-class.

# More Revolutions



⌘ Revolutions also occurred in 1830 in Belgium, Poland, parts of Italy, and parts of Germany.

☑ Belgium broke away from the Dutch Republic & set up a Constitutional monarchy.

☑ Poland lost its constitution & Polish cities were occupied by Russian troops

☑ Revolutions in Parma, Modena, and the Papal States were all put down.

☑ Several small German states got constitutions in 1830, but Austria & Prussia made no reforms

# The Revolutions of 1848



⌘ Revolutions occurred in almost every country on the European continent, but few were successful in gaining liberalization.

⌘ Aims of most 1848 revolutions were:

- ☑ constitutionalism
- ☑ liberalism
- ☑ republicanism
- ☑ greater democracy
- ☑ nationalism

# France: The February Revolution



- ⌘ 1846-1848: bad harvests & depression led to unemployment & high food prices which hurt the lower classes badly.
- ⌘ With the introduction of machinery into French factories, more jobs were lost, and industrial profits began to fall.
- ⌘ As a result, the working class and the middle class were unhappy with Louis Philippe.



# Utopian Socialism



- ⌘ Utopian socialists called attention to the plight of the poor in France and the necessity of government action to bring relief.
- ⌘ Louis Blanc planned to end unemployment by creating “National workshops” (social workshops).
- ⌘ Opposition from many sources supported an end to the monarchy.

# Revolution



- ⌘ Opposition groups all agreed that they wanted the resignation of Louis' chief advisor, Guizot.
- ⌘ Feb. 21st, a revolutionary banquet was held without approval, and when the government tried to stop it, the rioters took to the streets and Guizot was forced to flee.
- ⌘ The king then abdicated.

# France in Chaos



- ⌘ Disputes over who would rule France came to a head, with the middle class wanting protection of property, the workers wanting economic relief, and the nobility wanting a monarchy.
- ⌘ The workshops created by Louis Blanc were a failure, and unemployment continued to rise.
- ⌘ After riots in June, General Cavaignac made France a temporary dictatorship.

# Constitution of the 2nd Republic

⌘ Nov. 1848: The new constitution did the following:

- ☑ Universal manhood suffrage
- ☑ Bill of Rights (speech, press, religion, assembly, property)
- ☑ rejected socialism
- ☑ Unicameral legislature with three-year terms
- ☑ Presidency with a four year term.

⌘ Louis Napoleon was elected President of France in Dec. 1848, and became emperor in 1851 (Napoleon III).

# Germany in 1848

- ⌘ Intellectuals and professionals in many German states revolted in 1848 in an attempt to gain the liberal concessions that were previously promised by Prussian King Frederick William IV.
- ☑ Prior to 1848, he had created the Zollverein (German Customs Union) to remove internal tariffs and tolls and to stimulate German commerce.
- ☑ The Zollverein united many German states, economically.

# Revolution in Berlin



- ⌘ German liberals revolted and forced Fred Will to accept their demands.
- ⌘ The king called a constitutional assembly, the Frankfurt Assembly, to strengthen the German confederation. They couldn't agree on which German states to include or whether to have a republic or a monarchy.
- ⌘ Austria opposed any sort of constitution for the confederacy.

# The Frankfurt Assembly



- ⌘ The assembly finally wrote a constitution which called for a liberal constitutional monarchy.
- ⌘ When they offered the crown of Germany to Frederick, he refused to take it, saying he “wouldn’t accept the imperial crown from the gutter.”
- ⌘ This ended the assembly and any hopes of liberal reform.
- ⌘ Only lasting result: more states joined the Zollverein.

# Italy in 1848



- ⌘ Italy was divided into several small states, most of whom were occupied by foreign powers.
- ⌘ Italian nationalists wanted unification and formed secret societies such as the carbonari and Mazzini's Young Italy.
- ⌘ The “risorgimento” (revival of nationalist pride ) drove the revolution of 1848.



# Italy in 1848



- ⌘ Spring 1848: revolts broke out in the Papal states, Tuscany, Naples, and Sardinia, and these rulers granted liberal constitutions.
- ⌘ Lombardy-Venetia revolted against Austria and Naples, Sardinia, and the Pope sent troops to help them. In the process, Sardinia annexed L-V, Parma, and Modena.
- ⌘ Other Italian states then withdrew their support of LV and Austria regained control.

# The Roman Republic

- ⌘ When it appeared that Austria was going to defeat any chance at Italian unification and independence, radical revolution broke out in Rome & Sardinia.
- ⌘ Garibaldi & Mazzini ousted the Pope & proclaimed a democratic republic in Rome. In Sardinia, the king was forced to continue fighting the Austrians.
- ⌘ The Austrians defeated Sardinia, and Napoleon III sent troops to reinstate the Pope.

# Austria in 1848



- ⌘ The Austrian empire included a large number of ethnic minorities within its borders. Their individual nationality was suppressed by the empire.
- ⌘ In the “March Days,” revolts occurred in Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, & Austria itself.

# Austria in 1848




- ⌘ The revolutions were led by a minority of intellectuals, students, and labor leaders and were not widely supported by the majority of the people.
- ⌘ The only lasting result was the abdication of Metternich.

# Hungary



- ⌘ In Hungary, Louis Kossuth led a revolt in the Hungarian Diet which made Hungary autonomous while accepting the emperor as the king of Hungary. He outlawed serfdom, forced the nobility to pay taxes, and required public officials to speak Hungarian.
- ⌘ Since Kossuth continued to oppress Slavic minorities in Hungary, Russia helped Austria put down the Hungarian revolt.

# THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



- ⌘ The industrial revolution began in England in the mid 18th century, but many of its effects were not felt on the continent until the 19th century.
- ⌘ It was the widespread use of machinery that characterized the industrial revolution, because the output of products accelerated so enormously by the substitution of machines for human labor in manufacturing.

# Causes of Industrialism



- ⌘ Availability of capital due to growth of capitalism & trade.
- ⌘ Puritan work ethic and new attitudes toward change caused by the Enlightenment.
- ⌘ Population growth caused an increased need for goods.
- ⌘ Enclosure acts provided cheap labor & urbanization.

# Industrial Rev. in England



⌘ Began in England because:

- ☑ Markets for manufactured goods due to wealth of the upper and middle classes
- ☑ plentiful supply of natural resources
- ☑ plentiful supply of workers (Eng. Population doubled between 1700 & 1800).
- ☑ Raw materials from its colonies
- ☑ capitalists with investment money
- ☑ liberal government ready to further the interests of the capitalists



# More Reasons



- ⌘ English intellectuals urged a free trade policy.
- ⌘ Few guild restrictions
- ⌘ Colonies for markets
- ⌘ Naval supremacy
- ⌘ Encouragement of inventions (patents, copyrights, etc).
- ⌘ Sound banking systems

# Advances in Production



- ⌘ Textile industry 1st to industrialize
- ⌘ New methods of iron, coal, and steel production
- ⌘ New sources of power (steam engine)
- ⌘ Expansion of communication & transportation (Railroads & canals & telegraph)
- ⌘ Agricultural revolution
- ⌘ Factory system

# Textiles

⌘ Large market for cotton cloth. Therefore, great efforts were made to increase the amount of cotton cloth produced in England.

⌘ Inventions:

- ☑ flying shuttle: increased speed of weaving
- ☑ Spinning Jenny: spun cotton fiber faster
- ☑ Water frame: spun cotton fiber quickly & produced a finer thread.
- ☑ Spinning mule: combined frame & jenny
- ☑ power loom: wove automatically
- ☑ cotton gin: separated cotton fiber from seeds

# Advances



- ⌘ Iron smelted with coal, not charcoal
- ⌘ Steam Engine (James Watt) powered factories
- ⌘ Improved roads, canals, & steam locomotives
- ⌘ telegraph & telephone
- ⌘ expansion of banking & credit systems
- ⌘ Only the bank of England could issue bank notes

# French and German Industrialization



- ⌘ In the early 19th century, industrialization spread to France.
- ⌘ France experienced its greatest period of industrial growth from 1850 - 1870.
- ⌘ Germany was hampered by guild restrictions, poor transportation, & lack of unification.
- ⌘ Industrialization began by mid century, but was greatest after 1871.

# Social Changes



- ⌘ Population growth: British population tripled between 1800 & 1900.
- ⌘ Urbanization led to more influence by the middle class & eventually the working class.
- ⌘ Breakdown of the family as cottage industries are replaced by the factory system.
- ⌘ Landed aristocracy threatened by the growing wealth & power of the industrialists.

# Labor



- ⌘ Workers received low, often subsistence, wages & worked in often unsafe conditions.
- ⌘ Men, women, and children often worked 16-18 hour days.
- ⌘ Wages rose on the average of about 2% per year in the 1800's in industrial jobs in England.

# Labor Conditions

⌘ Urban workers followed three methods to improve their conditions:

- ☑ Violence: some sabotaged machines & killed bosses, but this was not successful in changing conditions.
- ☑ Unions: Unions were initially outlawed in England & France, but were finally successful by the late 1800's
- ☑ Political Agitation: Chartism & general agitation led to reforms, such as the factory act, the mines act, and the 10 hours bill.



# The Classical Economists



⌘ Adam Smith: 1776: The Wealth of Nations:

- ☑ believed that individuals working for their own self-interest would benefit the economy better than mercantilist policies.
- ☑ “Invisible hand” of supply & demand should dictate prices & production.
- ☑ Laissez-faire economics (early capitalism)

# Economists



## ⌘ Thomas Malthus: Essay on Population

- ☑ Believed that the population grew geometrically, while the food supply grew arithmetically, thus eventually leading to famine &/or war which would check population growth.
- ☑ Believed that the poor should limit their offspring if they wanted to improve their standard of living.

# Economists

## ⌘ David Ricardo: The Principles of Political Economy:

- ☐ “Iron law of wages:” there is a point where the market wage will constantly tend to approach the natural wage. If you pay a market wage below the natural wage (what workers need to survive), they will die off & a smaller labor pool can demand higher wages. If you pay a market wage significantly more than the natural wage, they will have more kids & their standard of living will drop.
- ☐ Believed in laissez-faire capitalism.

# Economists



## ⌘ Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism:

- ☑ Believed in laissez-faire economics but wanted policies which would effect the “greatest good for the greatest number.”
- ☑ Believed that if an individual harmed the common good by acting in his own self-interest, then the government should step in.
- ☑ Also believed that government could step in to pay for research & development & education.

# Liberalism



⌘ John Stuart Mill: On Liberty; Principles of Political Economy.

- ☑ Mill's Principle: Persons should have complete freedom of action, speech, etc. as long as their actions do not harm others. If they cause harm, then the gov't should stop them.
- ☑ Concerned about the tyranny of the majority.

# Mill, continued



⌘ Mill served in Parliament for a time and championed the following causes:

- ☑ women's suffrage
- ☑ the right of workers to organize into unions
- ☑ labor legislation to improve working conditions
- ☑ universal suffrage (for all men & women over 21)
- ☑ universal education
- ☑ equal political/economic rights for women
- ☑ proportional representation.

# Early Socialists



- ⌘ Socialism can be defined as an economic system in which the means of production, exchange, and distribution are owned by the state rather than private individuals.
- ⌘ Designed to abolish the abuses of capitalism by promoting collectivization.
- ⌘ Socialism ranged from strictly economic reform in the context of a democratic government to the extreme of Marxism.

# Utopian Socialists



- ⌘ Utopian socialists offered no practical plan for achieving the ideal societies they envisioned and thought industrialists would support their ideas as soon as they saw their merit.
- ⌘ Socialism developed independently in France and England in the 19th century.



# Utopian Socialists



⌘ Saint-Simon: (1760-1825): French:

- ☑ Advocated the abolition of private property and the development of an industrial state under the direction of a board of directors made up of scientists & skilled businessmen who would work for the betterment of all people, including the working class.

- ☑ Had little practical impact

⌘ Pierre Proudhon: French: “Property is Theft.” Influenced Karl Marx.

# Utopian Socialists



⌘ Charles Fourier (1772-1837): French:

- ☑ Called for a society made up of small cooperative communities called phalanxes in which economic competition would be eliminated & all work done voluntarily.
- ☑ People in his society would live in communal dwellings.
- ☑ Too idealistic & failed in his attempts.

# Utopian Socialists

⌘ Robert Owen: (1771-1858): successful English industrialist

- ☑ Believed that environmental factors influenced people and thought factories and communities needed to be clean, and provide decent wages.
- ☑ Wanted to outlaw child labor & provide mandatory education.
- ☑ Created a model cotton mill in Scotland, but failed in his attempts in Indiana.
- ☑ Did a lot to popularize the need for social reform in England.

# Utopian Socialists

⌘ Louis Blanc: French: (1811 - 1882) organized a socialist political party to achieve socialist measures in France.

☑ Believed that governments have the duty of providing workers with farms and shops to replace privately owned ones. He called these national workshops.

☑ These would be run by the workers for their own good.

☑ Wanted democratic government.

☑ Undermined by the provisional gov't in 1848.

# 19th Century British Problems



- ⌘ The Landed Aristocracy still monopolized political power due to voting restrictions (10% of adult males could vote in England in 1848).
- ⌘ Rotten Boroughs kept industrial centers from being fairly represented (Manchester had no representatives at all in 1800)
- ⌘ No secret ballot

# More Problems



- ⌘ No secret ballots
- ⌘ Property & religious qualifications restricted the right to hold political office.
- ⌘ No salaries for the members of the House of Commons
- ⌘ The House of Lords could block all legislation passed by the House of Commons except for revenue bills.

# British Reforms



- ⌘ 1820's: Combination Code (that suppressed unions) was repealed & the Criminal Code was reformed.
- ⌘ 1829: Catholic Emancipation Act: permitted Catholics to hold an elected public office.
- ⌘ 1833: Slavery abolished in the British Empire

# The Great Reform Bill of 1832

- ⌘ Sponsored by the Whigs, this bill yielded to the demands of the middle class.
- ⌘ It did the following:
  - ☑ Extended suffrage to most of the middle class and small land owners, but still denied it to most urban workers & peasants.
  - ☑ Provided for redistricting to eliminate rotten boroughs
  - ☑ Gave more power to the House of Commons
- ⌘ After being threatened with the creation of new Whig peers, the House of Lords passed the bill.



# Chartism

⌘ Organized in the 1830's by city workers to achieve political reforms and improve their living conditions.

⌘ The charter demanded:

- ☑ Universal manhood suffrage
- ☑ No more property qualifications for Parliament
- ☑ Equal electoral districts
- ☑ Secret ballot
- ☑ Annual Parliamentary elections
- ☑ Salaries for Parliament

# Chartism



- ⌘ Chartists pushed their demands throughout the 1840's and the movement culminated with a march of 50,000 protesters in 1848.
- ⌘ Although Parliament refused to give in to Chartist demands (as a whole package), most of their demands were met through reform legislation, and the movement died out.

# More Reforms

⌘ Great Reform Bill of 1867: reduced property qualifications so that most urban workers could vote

☑ Sponsored by Benjamin Disraeli, the Conservative Party leader who wanted to take credit for the reform.

⌘ Ballot Act of 1872: secret ballot introduced

⌘ Reform Bill of 1884: extended suffrage to most peasants.

☑ Sponsored by the Liberal Leader, Gladstone.